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## TAFT AT GETTYSBURG.

We are gathered at this historic spot today to dedicate a monument to the memory of the officers and enlisted men of the regular army who gave up their lives for their country in the three days' battle. It is but a tardy recognition of the nation's debt to its brave defenders whose allegiance was purely to the nation, without local color or strengthening of state or municipal pride.

The danger of a standing army, entertained by our ancestors is seen in the constitutional restrictions and the complaints registered in the Declaration of Independence. It has always been easy to awaken prejudice against the possible aggressions of a regular army and a professional soldiery, and correspondingly difficult to create among the people that love and pride in the army which we find today and frequently in the history of the country aroused on behalf of the navy.

This has led to a varied and changeable policy in respect to the regular army. At times it has been reduced to almost nothing.

In the war of 1812, had we had a regular army of 40,000 men, trained as such an army would have been, we would have been spared the humiliation of the numerous levies of untrained troops and the enormous expense of raising an army on paper of 400,000 or 500,000 men, because with an effective force of 20,000 men we might have promptly captured Canada and ended the war.

To the little army of 25,000 men that survived the civil war, we owe the opening up of the entire western country. The hardships and the trials of frontier Indian campaigns, which made possible the construction of the Pacific railroads have never been fully recognized by our people, and the bravery and courage and economy of force compared with the task performed by our regular troops have never been adequately commemorated by congress.

Today as a result of the Spanish war, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines, Porto Rico and for some time in Cuba, together with a sense of the importance of our position as a world power, have led to the increase in our regular army to a larger force than ever before, but not larger in proportion to the increased population and wealth than in the early years of the republic. It should not be reduced.

Time does not permit me to mention the names of the heroes of the regular army whose blood stained this heroic field, and whose sacrifice made the Union victory possible. With my intimate knowledge of the regular army their high standard of duty, their efficiency as soldiers, their high character as men, I have seized this opportunity to come here to satisfy the pride which the nation should have in its regular army, and to dedicate this monument to the predecessors of the present regular army, on a field no which they won undying glory and perpetual gratitude from the nation which they served. They had not the local association, they had not the knowledge that their deeds of valor were properly recorded and the value of their services suitably noted in the official records by legislative and congressional action and they have now to depend upon the truth of history and in the cold, calm, retrospect of the war as it was, to secure from congress this suitable memorial of the work in the saving of the country which they wrought here.

All honor to the regular army of the United States, never in its history has it a stain upon its escutcheon. With it now becomes my pleasant duty to dedicate this monument to the memory of the

regular soldiers of the republic who gave up their lives at Gettysburg and who contributed in a large degree to the victory of those three fateful days in the country's history.

## THE THINNING RANKS.

One of the solemn and saddening reflections associated with Memorial day is that there were fewer members of the Grand Army of the Republic alive yesterday than there ever were before and many more than there will be next Decoration day. There are on the rolls of the Grand Army now less than a quarter of a million names, and the blue-clad ranks are rapidly thinning out. The armies bivouacking in "the little green tents," as Walt Mason so beautifully phrases it, are increasing by regiments and brigades every year and thousands of veterans are answering the roll-call on the other side.

Four years ago there were more than 1,000,000 persons on the pension rolls of the government. Today there are only a few more than 950,000, a large portion of which are names of widows. The high tide of pensions was reached several years ago, and from this time on the decrease is bound to be rapid. One year after the civil war closed there were 126,000 persons on the pension rolls. By 1880 this number had been almost exactly doubled; another 100,000 were added during the next ten years, and in 1900 there were 993,000. This increase was maintained until about two years ago, since which the rolls have been depleted by the erasure of 34,000 names.

The generosity of the American people toward the survivors of the armies of the Union is a splendid testimonial to the sincerity of their gratitude. During the past forty-three years, or since the first year after the war closed, there has been paid out in pensions the stupendous sum of \$3,600,000,000, nearly four times the interest bearing debt of the country, \$40 per capita on the basis of our present population and enough to pay all the appropriations of congress for almost four years. The annual disbursement for pensions amounts to \$140,000,000, a sum greater than is expended on the navy and almost as much as is expended annually on the army. No other nation ever paid out such vast sums to the men who bared their breasts in its defense and to the dependents of those who laid their lives upon the altar of their country. —Kansas City Journal.

## Decoration Day.

This year Chanute has already had two Decoration Days in succession and we believe there is another to follow. Several of the benevolent societies attended to that ceremony on Sunday and the G. A. R.'s on Monday.

It is truly a beautiful custom that has sprung up in this country of strewing beautiful flowers on the graves of the departed loved ones.

Sunday was a beautiful day and the people of the city thronged the cemetery to witness the beautiful services held over the graves of the departed by the various organizations.

Monday the old soldiers decorated. The business houses were generally closed and the store fronts appropriately decorated with flags and bunting.

## Sudden Death.

Mrs. Nora Daley, mother of Mrs. John Tye of this city, died very suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Tye, on Wednesday evening of last week.

Mrs. Daley was 66 years old. She died of heart trouble. She and Mr. Daley, who has been dead a number of years, settled in this county on a farm near Earlton, in 1870.

Eight children survive her. We were not personally acquainted with Mrs. Daley, but knew she must have been a kind woman and good mother from the character and standing of her children.

## THE FARM HOME.

"Love in a cottage" is a very happy thing. When a young man takes his bride to a neat little house, and they together in love and confidence begin a home, there is more likelihood of happiness than in more pretentious beginnings. Both work to the limit of their strength, but not beyond it, and there is still time for a little sociability, a little visiting together, a little of the graciousness that makes them pleasing to one another. There is present content, and hope of better things ahead, the hope of little children about them, of prosperity, and of a little leisure, later on, to enjoy some of life's best things.

And so they work, early and late, a little harder each year, and prosperity comes. The husband buys more land, better machinery for cultivating it; he reads of new methods and grows more intelligent; he meets his fellows and the social side of his nature grows. Children come to him, and he sees in them intelligence and industrious habits. The dream with which he started life is coming true. His wife? Why, she is a good and patient wife. She helps him loyally. To be sure, she complains some, but then women are apt to complain. No, now that you mention it, she does not look as pretty as of old. She doesn't seem to pay much attention to her appearance. She does not laugh very often, now. She has lost her gaiety which was her charm. But she is a good woman, and her husband is very well satisfied with her.

Meanwhile they live in the same old house. It has been enlarged to meet the growing needs of the family, but it has not been made more modern, more convenient, more pleasant. Quite the reverse. The added rooms have only made more work. There are stairs to climb, now. There are more beds to be made, more rooms to be swept, bigger washings and ironings, more dishes to wash, more potatoes to peel, little bodies to be clothed and bathed and cared for, more people to be nursed through illness; hired men to be worked for equally with the family. And still, only one pair of hands to do it all, only one not overstrong back to carry the heavy load of work and care. The loving heart is faithful still, but the old-time gaiety has fled. Irritability has become a habit, she has grown despondent and sharp-tongued, narrow minded and critical.

Such, in my own words, is the report of the President's Commission, as to the condition of a large number of farm homes.

Whom shall we blame? The wife? No, poor thing! the husband? No, not him, either, for he does not see himself. Mr. Roosevelt, then? Yes, he had no right to be inquiring about such things.

But we do not really care who is to blame. All we want is to have things righted. There are two things to be done.

First, the wife must have help when she needs it. That sounds simple, but it isn't. It is next to impossible to get a woman to work in the country for love or money. Often a good woman will come in an emergency for love when she would not for money. But the constant daily emergency of hard work and long hours—who can afford to fill that emergency for love and a pittance? or for the pittance without love? Help for the wife is bound to cost more than the husband wants to pay. But in the name of humanity, for the love of his wife, let him pay it. The hero who saves a life at the risk of his own gets a medal. The husband who saves his wife at the cost of more land, gets the respect of himself and his God, and his family. And it is worth it!

But a second thing is yet to be

done and if it is done well, perhaps it will not be necessary to hire outside help except at special times.

The house must be altered. The intelligent planning of a house, together with the installing of modern conveniences can cut the work of housekeeping in two.

In the first place, let the house be arranged as compactly as possible, to save steps. Make it unnecessary to climb steps except to get to the sleeping rooms. One down stairs sleeping room is a great convenience, especially in times of illness in the family. In the next place, do not let the rooms be over-crowded with furniture and bric-a-brac. For there is nothing beautiful nor restful about an over-decorated room, and every superfluous article requires work to take care of it.

In the third place, and this is the greatest saver of time and labor, have a water system in the house. This can be done by using a wind mill or, better still, a gasoline engine, for pumping it into the house. Have a sink with spigots for both hot and cold water, and with a drain so that all waste water will be carried outside the house automatically. Have a bath room with all the fixtures. Have a laundry room down cellar, supplied with hot and cold water from spigots, with stationary wash-tubs and a drain, so that there need be only little heavy lifting in doing the weekly washing. In the fourth place, have a furnace in the cellar if you can afford it. If not, never mind. Just keep the wood-box well supplied.

Have you the house well built, with plenty of windows to make it light, and few outside doors to make drafts, and then move in, and be happy.

Life, under these circumstances, can be happy as when it began with "love in a cottage."—Ruth Cowgill in Kansas Farmer.

## THE "ADAM GOD" VERDICT.

The jury in the "Adam God" case returned a verdict which will undoubtedly commend itself to the sound judgment of a majority of the people. The jurors evidently took little stock in the irresponsibility of Sharp, but viewed the matter as sensible men, inspired by a high conception of their duty in the premises, neither swayed by vindictive prejudices nor moved by mawkish sentiment. They held Sharp to a strict accountability for his actions, and yet mitigated the severity of his punishment by taking into consideration his abnormal mental condition, giving him the full discount of mercy. There can hardly be a reasonable doubt that any average jury would have hanged a man under the same circumstances if untainted with any mental obliquity.

The sound judgment of such a verdict lies in the fact that provision is made for the punishment of Sharp and at the same time a way is left open for his confinement in an asylum if his mental condition should warrant it in the future. If he had been adjudged insane and sent to an asylum, the law would probably have been powerless to punish him in the event of his recovery. He might have been turned loose in a year as cured. At least the chances of such punishment would have been greatly lessened. Cases such as this must be judged along the lines of every day common sense. The jury by its verdict declared that Sharp knew perfectly well that he was committing a grievous crime against society in permitting his murderous egotism to take human lives, and the verdict ought to have a salutary effect upon all others of his stripe. Sharp owes his life to qualities in the jury which he himself did not manifest, and the bravery and devotion to duty of the gallant men who lost their lives were recognized in the jury's decision. This ought to put an end for some time to the bloody fanaticism, which menaces public safety.—Kansas City Journal.

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